

Department of Cochabamba, Bolivia, 2000 m." Although both collections come from the same general area, the new station is distant enough and the lobing of both collections uniform enough to make it unlikely, as Dr. Wagner concluded, that the fronds of the original plant represent an abnormality.

Our *Steinbach 630* has two fronds arising from the suffrutescent rhizome, along with several bases of broken stipes. The larger frond has a stramineous stipe 42 cm long, with a central lobe 20 cm long and 2.1 cm wide, at the base of which are borne two smaller, lateral lobes, one on either side, each of these being thrice-lobed, nearly to base. The second frond, which apparently is an immature fertile one, has a stipe 50 cm long, and is divided much like the sterile one, but the central lobe is only 5 cm long and 0.4 cm wide and the lateral lobes are proportionately reduced.

Dr. Wagner points out that "it would be desirable . . . to find the early leaf stages which show at what stage in the progression of leaves the unique foliar organization arises." Unfortunately the Steinbach specimen in hand does not help in solving this problem, but perhaps now we can be optimistic that more *E. cardenasii* will turn up in future collections.—ROBERT G. STOLZE, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 60605.*

TRICHOMANES PETERSII IN THE BOSTON MOUNTAINS OF ARKANSAS.—Field studies (under National Science Foundation Grant GB-4095 to P. L. Redfearn) of the bryophytes of the Interior Highlands of North America have resulted in the discovery of *Trichomanes petersii* A. Gray in Arkansas. Like *T. boschianum*, which was reported from Arkansas by Clark,<sup>1</sup> this species is associated with relic mixed mesophytic forest common there.

The population of *T. petersii* occurred at the base of a massive sandstone boulder along the bottom of a narrow ravine that is a tributary to Indian Creek, ca. 3 miles SW of Sandgap in Pope County, sec. 16, T12N, R20W (*Redfearn 21412*, MICH, NCU, SMS, US, UT). Plants grew near the base of the boulder and consequently were subject to inundation by rapidly flowing water

<sup>1</sup> Amer. Fern J. 52: 85-86. 1962.



during periods of excessive rainfall. The narrowness of the ravine also suggests that they are never exposed to direct sunlight.

This first record of *Trichomanes petersii* from Arkansas constitutes a very large range extension, the nearest locality being in Franklin County in northwestern Alabama, more than 300 miles away. Although these plants belong taxonomically to *T. petersii* as presently understood, they do have characteristics peculiar for this species and quite different from other populations of this species from the eastern United States. The blade bases approach a subcordate condition, as opposed to the typically more acuminate base. The length/width ratio of the blade is smaller than in the typical form; and there is a strong tendency for the midrib to branch dichotomously so that the blade often has two sori, or rarely more. Although these differences in the Arkansas plants may be genetic, it is possible they are due to environmental factors, perhaps damage of the blade apices. Consequently, culture studies of these plants are in order, and living materials are now undergoing investigation at the University of Michigan Botanical Gardens.—DONALD R. FARRAR and PAUL L. REDFEARN, JR., *University of Michigan Botanical Gardens, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48105* and *Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Mo. 65802*.

### Notes and News

THE AMERICAN FERN SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING this year will be with the A.I.B.S. at Columbus, Ohio, home of Ohio State University. Dr. Jane Decker will be our local representative. We plan a foray on September 1 and 2. Foray headquarters will be at the Holiday Inn, Chillicothe, Ohio 45601. For reservations, write to the Inn (identifying yourself as a foray participant) or to Dr. Clara Frederick, Urbana College, Urbana, Ohio 43078. On September 3 we will have a Society luncheon, which will be followed by a program of papers. Dr. W. H. Wagner, Jr., Botanical Gardens, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48105, is the program chairman. Contributors should send titles, abstracts, and projection equipment needs to him immediately.—I.W.K.



18TH ANNUAL SPRING WILDFLOWER PILGRIMAGE.—Plan now to spend April 25–27 in the Great Smoky Mountains at the peak of the spring wildflower season. Although wildflowers will be the principal attraction, Dr. A. Murray Evans, of the University of Tennessee, will lead several fern walks. Motorcades and trail hikes under expert leadership will be offered. Early morning bird walks are planned, as are evening lectures, one of which will be Dr. Evans' "Ferns of the Appalachians."

Participants should register beginning at 9 AM on April 25 in the Gatlinburg Civic Auditorium. The registration fee is \$2.00. There are no advance registrations. Descriptions of the various events will be furnished at registration. For lodging information, write to Department W. P., Box 527, Gatlinburg, Tenn. 37738.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL TROPICAL FLOWER & FERN SHOW of the Los Angeles International Fern Society will be held in Brookside Park at Pasadena, California, on Saturday, May 18 (1:00 to 10:00 PM) and on Sunday, May 19 (10:00 AM to 6:00 PM). For further details write to Bee Olson, 13715 Cordary Ave., Hawthorne, Calif. 90250.—D.B.L.

### Recent Fern Literature

THE SOUTHERN FERN GUIDE, by Edgar T. Wherry. Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York, 1964. 349 pp. \$4.95.—Through an oversight this important book by one of our Honorary Members has never been reviewed in the Fern Journal. The users of Dr. Wherry's well-known "The Fern Guide" (1961), which covered the northeastern United States, will find this new work familiar, for it follows exactly the same format, and even the same drawings are used when the species concerned occurs both in the northeastern states and in the south. The new illustrations have been drawn by the same artist, are very good, and will serve for the ready identification of all but the most critical species. In my opinion, one of the defects of the new work is that it does not cover all